

TROOPS AWAITING CALL TO BATTLE

Hostile 'Red' and 'Blue' Armies Resting on Their Arms.

REAL FIGHTING WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

"Foreign" Troops Are Pressing on Toward New York, Slowly Forcing "Americans" Back. War Game One of Most Important Ever Played in the East.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Stratford, Conn., August 10.—Tented on the field of Southwestern Connecticut, 20,000 armed soldiers are to-night resting on their arms, ready waiting for the call to battle. Never has a joint military exercise of regular troops and State Militia opened under more favorable circumstances. The arrival at detaching points, and the making of camp was marked with speed and precision.

Two accidents marred the whole assembly. Charles Mullins, of the 1st New York, was fatally hurt by his horse falling while detaching. And Harvey Williams, of the same battery, was hurt by his horse. Williams was brought back to New York while Mullins was sent to Danbury Hospital.

The troops lie in a line of battle with Camp Lee in the apex. The "Blue" line of soldiers extends southwest from Bridgeport to Bethel and "Red" from Milford, northwest to Oxford.

At 6 o'clock to-night army rule went into commission. Both armies will maintain outposts.

Impulse and observers went into camp near where they will be stationed the first day by Chief of Staff, General Tasker H. Bliss.

The first real skirmish took place to-day at the Church farm at Oxford. The first troops to enter a wheat field was chased out by the owner and the camp was held up till a guard was posted.

There will be a series of skirmishes between small bodies of troops and in this way the men will be taught more as they will have more problems. The troops will not be routed out yesterday in the morning. From the 11th to the 13th the movements will begin at 5 A. M. from the 14th to the 15th they will begin at 7:30 A. M. and from the 16th until the close, at 7 A. M. Neither will the men be killed to death. The first lines of the foot troops will not exceed five miles and will be gradually increased to seven-mile marches.

There was much disappointment at headquarters to-night over the inability of the hydro-aeroplanes to fly because of the weather. The aviation squad was unable to make its evening flights on account of the wind and all during the day were probably will be handicapped on the account.

The campaign is expected to-day to be one of the most important ever held in the East. The number of men actually engaged will exceed 20,000. In the general scheme war has been waiting for some time for a "Red" army of foreigners that has been waiting to capture New York. The Americans have been forced back slowly but surely, and after a stubborn resistance the "Blues" have lost New Haven and Waterbury on a line running north and south and while a rear guard of two regiments of infantry are fighting, the patriots are running a provisional division to their assistance.

Main Army in Support.
The advance of the "Reds" is that of a division, but the main army, 20,000 strong, in theory, is coming up as a support. The provisional regiment of "Blues" however, must fight and fight hard in Western Connecticut to give the government time to rush its regulars to the aid of New York. The divisional defense is not only to check the direct advance by the sound horse roads to New York, but to prevent a wide flanking movement toward New Britain and the line, which if successful, would sweep down the valley of the Hudson and overrun the great watershed of the city.

The problem to be worked out in the next week is whether the forces of the "Blues" can be so maneuvered as to store the advance of the "Reds" before the New York State line is reached. Never before since these war games have been played jointly by the regular army and the National Guard has a region been selected in which both a defensive and an offensive campaign can be worked out with such brilliant displays of military strategy. Within this region the entire body of 20,000 men can be almost entirely lost and yet it will invade the property rights and trespass on homesteads only to trilling degree.

The "Blues" are now concentrated to-day. It is well to note the initial condition. The "Reds" have New Haven, while the "Blues" hold Bridgeport, and have infantry strong out through the lowlands of the sound shore reaching through Milford to the Orange line. The "Reds" are now coming down but in small detachments. The call for mobilization of the troops was sounded yesterday, and 20,000 men of all arms were on the move before daylight this morning. The "Red" army has knowledge of the activity of the defenders and is striving to move to get its advance guards across the rolling, deep Housatonic River, which is a natural defense for the "Blues," provided the latter can dominate the range of hills between which the river flows.

Forces of Invaders.
The First Brigade, National Guard of New York, Brigadier General George R. Dyer commanding, which is composed of the Seventh Infantry, Colonel Daniel Appleton commanding; Twelfth Infantry, Colonel T. W. Hoston; Sixty-

HOUSE RUSHES WORK

Forcer for Adjourning, It Is Rapidly Clearing Calendar.

Washington, August 10.—The House today, eager for adjournment, passed thirty-five private claims bills, adopted a half-dozen resolutions, sent a canal bill to conference and passed three measures of general importance.

Two of the measures passed referred to the same subject, and grew out of the agitation for greater safeguards for human life at sea, following the Titanic disaster. One was introduced by Chairman Alexander, of the Merchant Marine Committee, providing in general terms that every vessel carrying a vessel must hereafter be equipped with enough life belts for every passenger and member of the crew and with lifeboats sufficient to remove from a stricken ship all human beings at one time. It also extends the inspection of ocean-going steamships to the United States ports. The other measure was introduced by Representative Hardy, of Texas, Democrat, and was more inflexible, the clearance for vessels not manned according to law.

Another measure for which a long fight had been made was the bill of Representative Simmons, of New York, Republican, regulating the importation of nursery goods and empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a quarantine against insect pests.

POPE AWAITS ACTION

If United States Takes No Hand in Peru, He Will Do So.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Rome, August 10.—The Pope is awaiting the decision of the United States as to whether it will take any action in the rubber dispute in South America. Unless the United States takes any action, the Pope feels that he must do so because he believes that no one else has sufficient authority to accomplish anything that can take the necessary steps to protect the Putumayo natives from the rubber dealers' cruelty without clashing with the Monroe Doctrine.

The Pope, however, can move effectively if he wishes. Indeed, the Pope has already sent an encyclical calling for the United States to take action in the Putumayo country is also assured.

In a land so largely Catholic as Peru, plus feels sure he can make his wishes respected. He is dependent on the United States whether he will undertake it or not.

TRIALS WILL BE SPEEDY

Eighteen Arrested Councilmen Will Be Tried No Delay.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Detroit, Mich., August 10.—That the eighteen City Councilmen, arrested, accused of bribery, will be tried as fast as possible, is the prediction of the prosecutor's office to-night. It is rumored that all of the accused will be tried in the examination in the Police Court Tuesday and their cases direct to the Recorder's Court.

Prosecutor Shepherd to-day sent a hurry call for William J. Burns for a conference on new leads uncovered in connection with the graft scandal. The case will be handled by the Recorder's Court Tuesday and their cases direct to the Recorder's Court.

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LIQUOR TO BLAME FOR HIGH PRICES

Destroy the Traffic and Reduce Cost of Living.

CHAFIN SEES NO OTHER SOLUTION

Candidate for Presidency on Prohibition Ticket Is Notified of His Nomination, and Accepts—He Discusses Platform on Which Party Goes Before Voters.

Waukegan, Wis., August 10.—In the vicinity of his birth and surrounded by the friends of his youth, Eugene W. Chafin, now a resident of Arizona, and the prohibition candidate for President of the United States, was officially notified to-day of his nomination by the National Convention which met in Atlantic City, N. J., July 19. The ceremony took place in the Methodist Church, a heavy rain storm compelling a change from the outdoor program.

The notification address was delivered by Rev. Charles H. Mead, of New York, the permanent chairman of the national convention. Many prominent adherents of the cause, including the members of the notification committee, were in attendance from several States.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Chafin said it was with gratitude that he received the engrossed copy of the party's platform, which he said "can be hung over the office desk of the President in the White House and be a reminder of the pledges to the people."

Mr. Chafin's speech in the main was a review of the platform, which he strongly endorsed. Alluding to the plank which favors a "presidential term of six years and one term only," he said that he had not been asked to add anything to his reputation or performed any great service by a second term.

Mr. Chafin spoke as follows:
"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen: It did not seem convenient for this committee and myself to meet at my home in Tucson, Arizona, for this formal and important ceremony, so I selected Waukegan, Wisconsin. It was here that I began the practice of law in 1875, a practice which I continued for more than twenty-five years. It was within fifteen miles of this city that I was born and reared on a farm purchased of the government by my father, who was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. Mrs. Chafin was born in this country, and we were married here. Our two children were born here and are buried here. What more appropriate place could there be to receive the honors of this occasion than here among kindred, friends, schoolmates and teachers."

Mr. Chairman, it is with many thanks that I receive from your hands this handsome, engrossed copy of our platform. It contains sixteen planks and 125 words. It is so plainly written that any one who reads can understand its meaning. The committee that drafted it and the convention that adopted it, evidently intended it to convey information. This engrossed copy is of such size and form that it can be framed and hung over the office desk of the President of the White House and be a daily reminder of its pledges to the people. I shall do all in my power to see that it is placed there. I have carefully considered each plank and they receive my hearty approval. It is the broadest platform and most comprehensive of all the issues that has been adopted by any political party this year. It is also the only real progressive platform."

The platform favors "a presidential term of six years, and one term only." This is a most important matter. Twenty-six eminent gentlemen have occupied the presidential office. The last seven were the born subjects of a King, the other citizens of a great

Without a sign, but he interrupted Mr. Hinrichs at this point.

"But, Mr. Hinrichs, don't you think it is fair to discriminate between organizations and machines?" he said.

"An organization always develops into a machine," reiterated Mr. Hinrichs, emphatically.

"Degenerates into a machine, you mean," replied the Governor, adding, "I have found here in New Jersey that the men who all their lives have been with the organization are opposed to machines. They have been fighting with the organizations to act in the interest of the people. I think the

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PORCH CAMPAIGN OPENS EARNEST

Wilson Makes Three Speeches and Shakes 800 Hands.

HE ALSO HEARS NOTE OF ALARM

Brooklyn Man Tells Him in Address That if He Ties Up With Any Machines or Bosses, People Are Likely to Turn to Theodore Roosevelt.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Seagirt, N. J., August 10.—Governor Woodrow Wilson opened his front porch campaign in good earnest to-day. He met three delegations and made three front porch speeches, shook hands with about 800 persons and was seen by three times as many. Also for the first time publicly in this campaign, he heard a Democrat sound a note of alarm.

Frederick W. Hinrichs, of Brooklyn, down with a delegation from the Brooklyn Democratic Club, told him that if he, the nominee, tied up with any machines or bosses, the people were likely to turn to Theodore Roosevelt, whom Mr. Hinrichs declared all right except for his tariff utterances. When the Brooklyn man began to use the organization and machine interchangeably, the Governor stopped him, and they had a word or two on the definition of the terms.

A Fascinating Punch.
"Governor," said Hinrichs, "you may have noticed that Mr. Roosevelt's pronouncements had a fascinating punch in it. I am convinced that I am very sorry to hear Mr. Roosevelt say 'I stand for protection.' I believe, however, at heart Mr. Roosevelt is for free trade. I have read some of his early works, and I cannot help but believe that he is very much of your faith. Mr. Roosevelt, when you come squarely against political organizations and machines, and I want to say to you, Governor Wilson, even if we forfeit this election, we ought to stand for what we believe is right. I believe we will bring the tariff to the point where it will be a free trade in your speech of acceptance. I believe your speech was full of genuine democracy, but I want to warn you that within a couple of weeks Mr. Roosevelt will have a working organization and him that will not be under the control of any boss. When you do with men of principles. Having such men, we can set up an organization in a night."

"Democrats are going to support Mr. Roosevelt," continued Mr. Hinrichs, while the Governor looked up quickly, "on the ground that hitherto the American people have had little to do with their own government, and on the other hand, the government has been under the control of political machines."

"I have rebelled against the sort of politics that Mr. Roosevelt is rebelling against. I believe you will emphasize over and over again how little importance attaches to the political organization or machine. The people have no confidence in them, and if they believe you are in sympathy with these organizations and machines, the people will overthrow them."

Wilson Interrupts.
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JOURNEY OF KNOX IS SIGNIFICANT

Ostensibly He Goes to Attend Funeral of Japanese Emperor.

REALLY, IT IS ACT OF DIPLOMACY

It Is Expected to Mollify Feelings of Japan Over Recent Happenings and Give Notice to World That United States Is Keeping Close Eye on Orient.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, August 10.—The highest diplomatic significance is attached to the announcement made by President Taft at the White House this afternoon that Secretary of State Knox will go to Japan as the representative of the President at the funeral ceremonies for the late Emperor of Japan. In his announcement President Taft indicated that he regarded the forthcoming Knox mission as a level of importance with the famous visit of Commodore Perry to Japan over a century ago, which resulted in the opening up of Japan to intercourse with the nations of the Western World and the influx of Western civilization.

Secretary Knox, accompanied by Mrs. Knox, will leave Washington August 13, which is next Thursday. He will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and there board an armored cruiser of the United States Navy, which will convey him to Japan. En route to Japan, Mr. Knox will visit the division of Far Eastern Affairs, of the State Department, where Mr. Knox has lived more than twenty years in the Orient, speaks Chinese and Japanese, and is the State Department expert on affairs of the Far East. An admiral of the navy and a general of the army, neither of whom has yet been selected, will accompany the secretary as aides.

Secretary Knox will arrive in Japan in time for the funeral ceremonies, which begin Sept. 13, and continue for three days, first at Tokyo and then at Kyoto, the ancient capital. He will leave Japan soon after the funeral ceremonies and return to the United States by the probable stops at Manila and Honolulu.

President Taft states in his announcement of the Knox special mission to Japan that it was decided upon to "mark the cordial relations that have existed between the United States and Japan from the time of Admiral Perry and Townsend Harris continuously through the long reign of the late Emperor."

Diplomatic Reasons.
Behind this general statement, it is well understood here that there is a host of considerations which are largely responsible for the President's decision to send his Secretary of State on the mission. The President's considerations are wholly aside from the matter of sending a special envoy to Japan at the close of the reign of the Emperor, who brought his country into the full light of the Western World. They are quite apart, too, from the fact of President Taft's personal regard for the late Emperor.

Among other things, it is hoped that Mr. Knox's visit will serve to heal whatever "sting Japan has found in the Magdalena Bay incident and its resultant, the Lodge resolution" and in the recent agitation in this country over the matter in which Japan has conducted the trial of several American Christians accused of conspiracy. Both of these incidents, especially the latter, were the source of considerable irritation and embarrassment at the State Department, embarrassing because they were regarded as unnecessary and unpleasant insinuations against Japan.

It is well known that the Japanese as a people are peculiarly responsive to the

NEWPORT IS "REMINDED"

Draws Parallel Between Dennis Sheedy and J. Townsend Burden.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Newport, R. I., August 10.—The denunciation at Los Angeles of young Millionaire J. Townsend Burden, Jr., that Newport has degenerated because it is no longer exclusive, caused almost as much talk to-day as the recent announcement by Mrs. Sheedy that she would leave here before the end of the season.

Burden's articles on Newport reminded the mind of the town of things, among which were the following:
J. Townsend Burden's bride of eighteen months is the daughter of Dennis Sheedy and Bertha Sheedy. It is in the "common people" although it is in Millionaire Sheedy's private car that Burden now is touring California. Dennis Sheedy, in his youth, went west to fight Indians and dig for gold with the American people. J. Townsend went west to get away from the common people.

Sheedy walked most of the way from Chicago to Denver. Burden rode in a private car. Sheedy sent a grocery store and dug a pick and shovel. Burden inherited a money, a dower of \$1,500,000 also coming to him with his wife from Dennis Sheedy.

Dennis Sheedy lived on the open plains with Indians, immigrants, miners and common people. Burden says that he is a "common people" especially Newport. He has no place to live because the common people congregate with the fashionable.

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ROSE, DESERTED, BRUTALLY TOLD TO KILL HIMSELF

That Message Drives Him to Make Full Confession.

HIS STORY PUTS BECKER IN TOMBS

Craving Assurance That Police Would Aid Him and That He Would Not Be Held for Murder, He Receives Nothing but Suicide Command.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, August 10.—The story of what drove Jack Rose to the confession that put Lieutenant Becker in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, is told here for the first time. It was the reply, whispered to him in the counsel room of the Tombs, to the third message he had sent to a police official asking whether he could rely on Becker's promises of protection. This was the answer to his final appeal:

"The best thing for you to do is to kill yourself."

That advice, sent to Rose one week after he had surrendered himself, was a plain intimation that he was to be left to shift for himself. So Rose, who had been hoping against hope, agreed then to the persuasion of his lawyer, James M. Sullivan, and sent Sullivan to District Attorney Whitman.

The district attorney, who was at the Equinox Hotel in Manchester, Vt., the official upon whom Lieutenant Becker and Rose had been relying, told him that his name was known to Mr. W. H. Steyer, counsel for "Bridge" Webster.

Rose's Tragic Story.
No feature of the crime which has produced almost daily news and extraordinary developments, was more interesting than the story of Rose's wavering and vacillation and his decision, after the "suicide" message, to throw himself on the mercy of the district attorney. As he tells it he had seen the power of Lieutenant Becker grow surely and steadily. He had seen Becker treat with contempt officials higher in rank than himself. Becker had dined his ears with brags of his power and of his strong arm squad could do in the police department. He had been hypnotized by Becker.